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**Bran De Leon et al.**

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(54) **FIBER OPTIC CABLE PASS-THRU FITTING WITH A CABLE RETENTION MEMBER FOR ROUTING STRENGTH MEMBERS**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
None  
See application file for complete search history.

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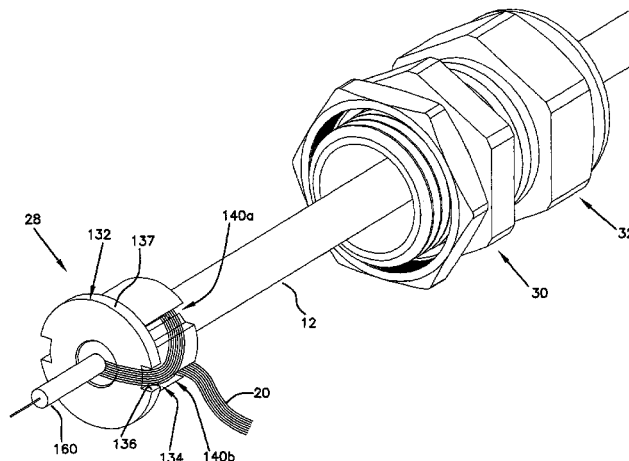
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**G02B 6/44** (2006.01)  
**G02B 6/42** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **G02B 6/3887** (2013.01); **G02B 6/4478** (2013.01); **G02B 6/4248** (2013.01); **Y10T 29/49826** (2015.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A cable pass-thru assembly includes a fiber optic cable and a cable pass-thru fitting. The fiber optic cable includes an optical fiber and a strength member. The cable pass-thru fitting is adapted to receive at least a portion of the fiber optic cable. The cable pass-thru fitting includes a fitting assembly having a body defining a thru-bore that extends through the body. The thru-bore includes a tapered portion. The cable pass-thru fitting further includes a cable retention member adapted for engagement with the tapered portion of the body. The cable retention member defines a plurality of through which the strength member of the fiber optic cable is routed. The plurality of grooves is adapted to secure the strength member when the cable retention member is inserted into the thru-bore.

**12 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**



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FIG. 1

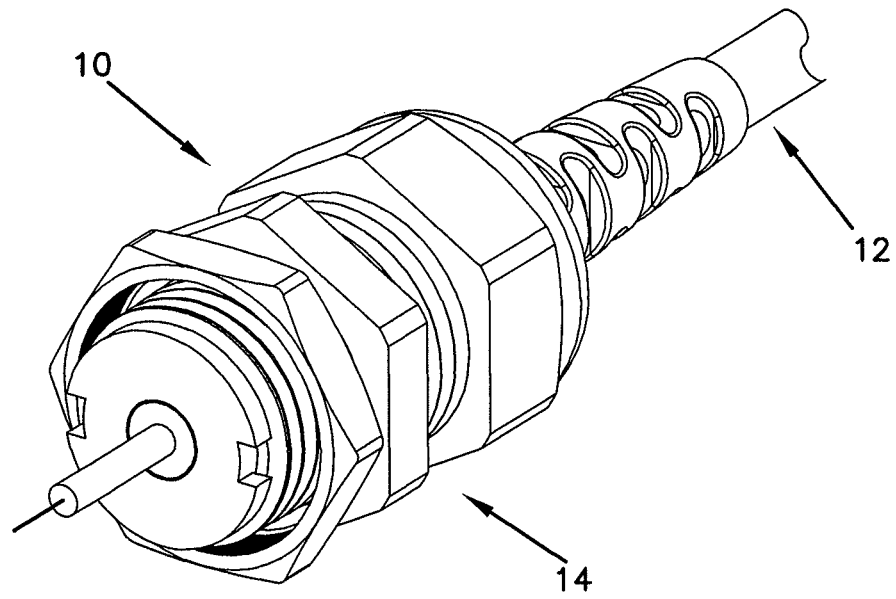


FIG. 2

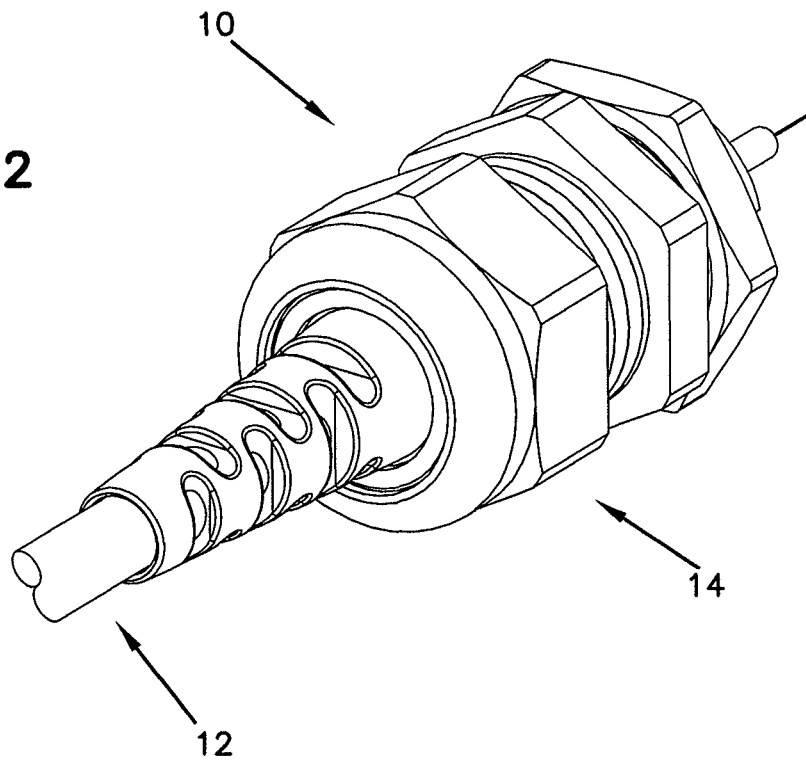
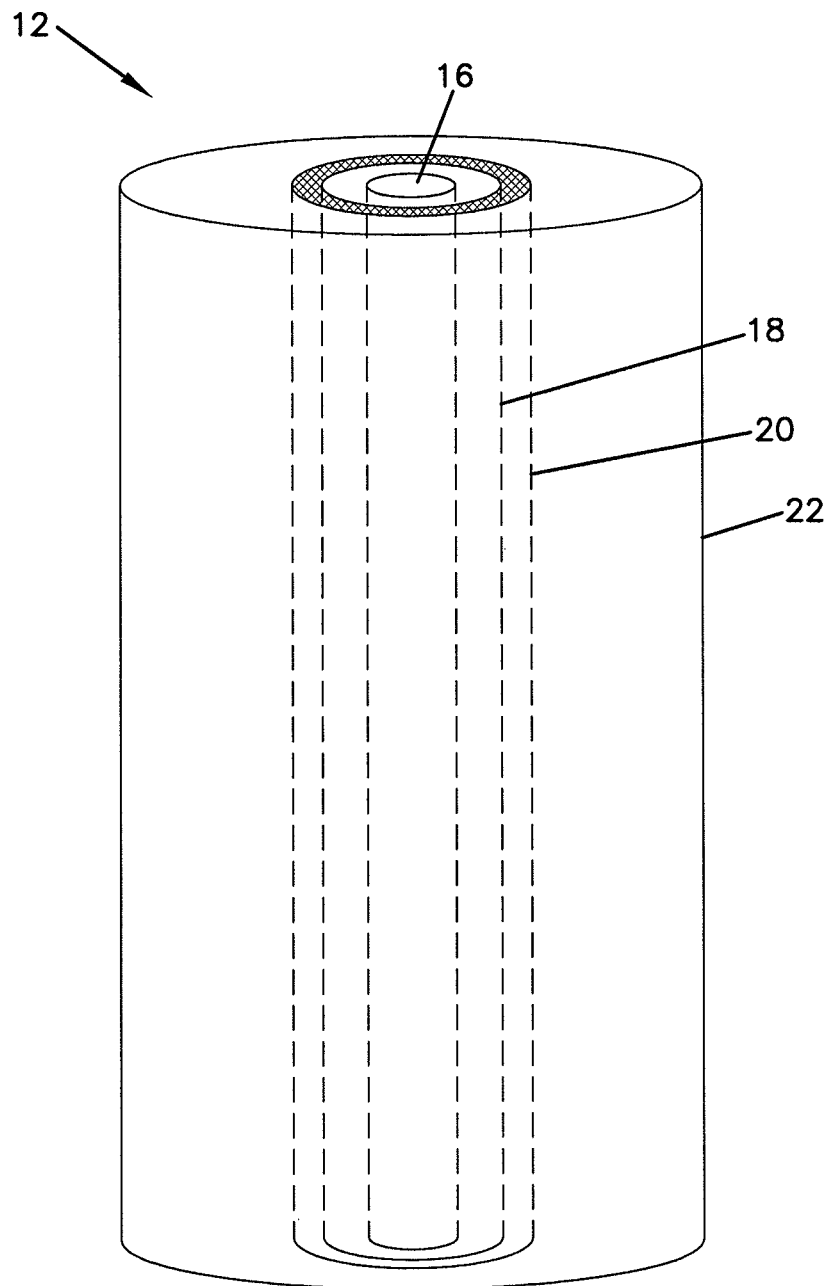


FIG. 3



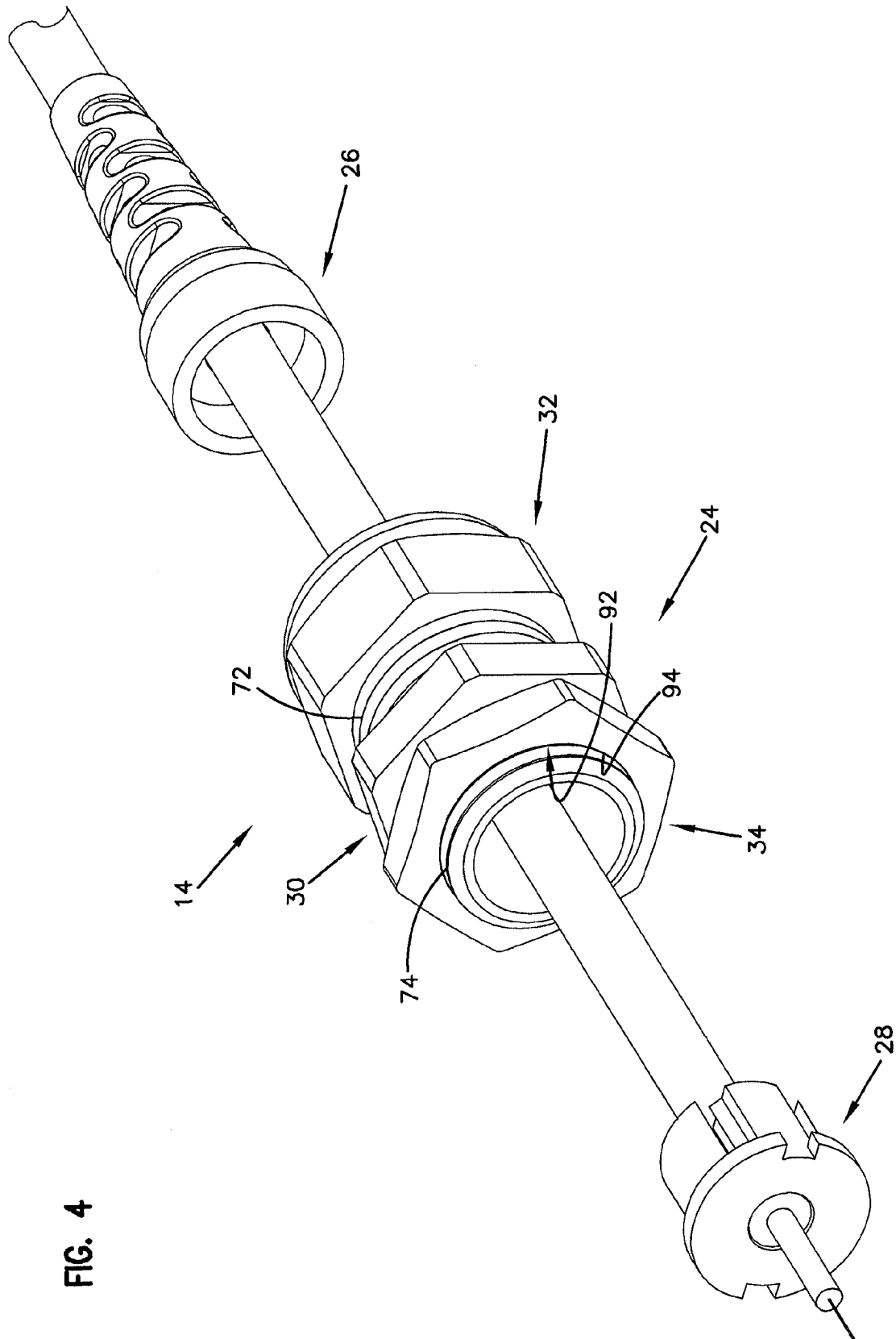


FIG. 5

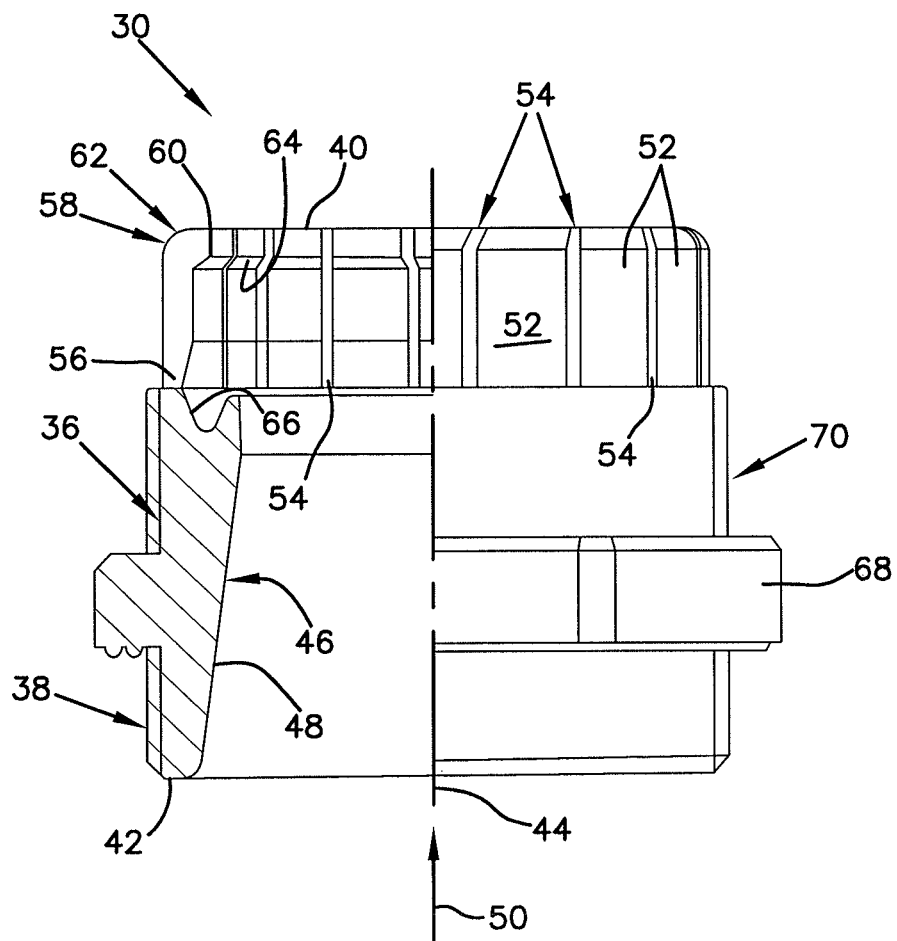


FIG. 6

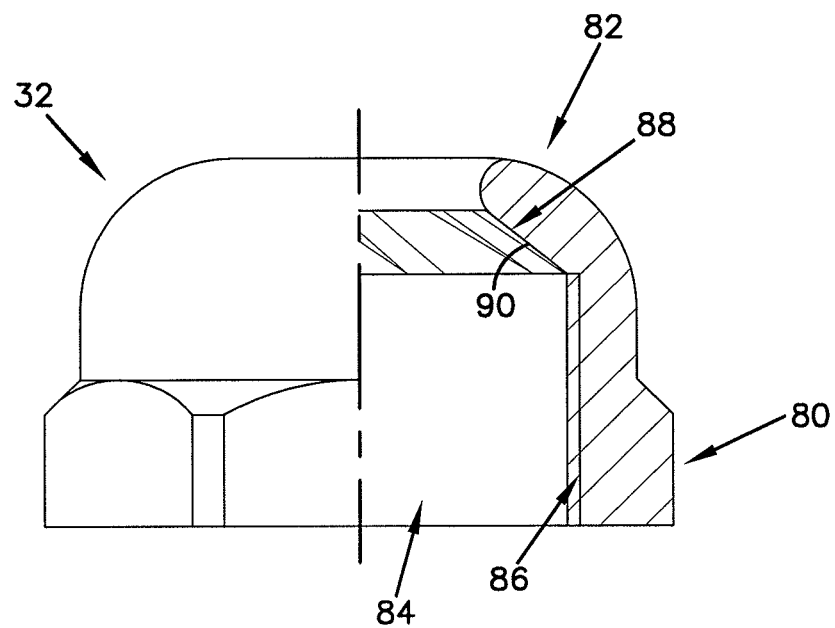


FIG. 8

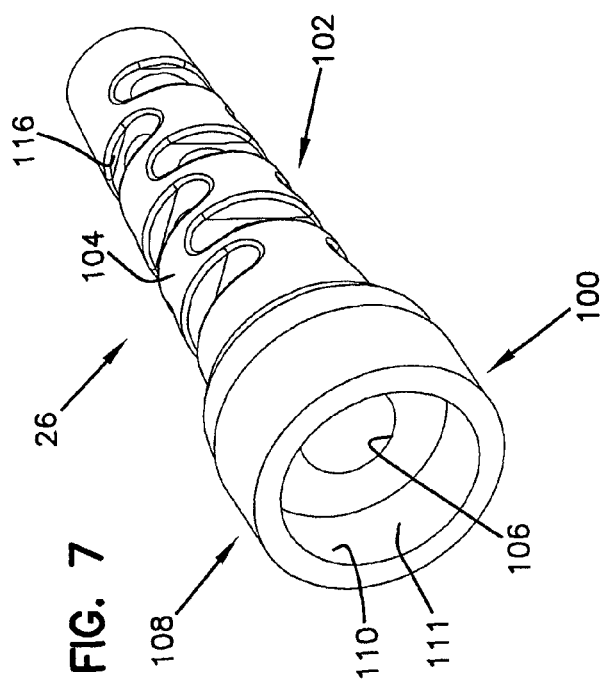
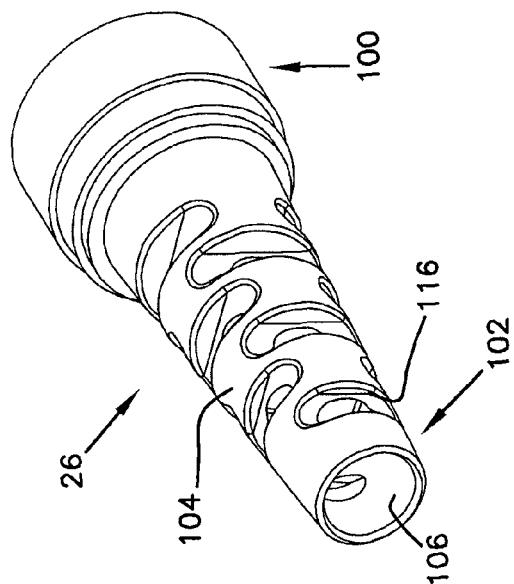
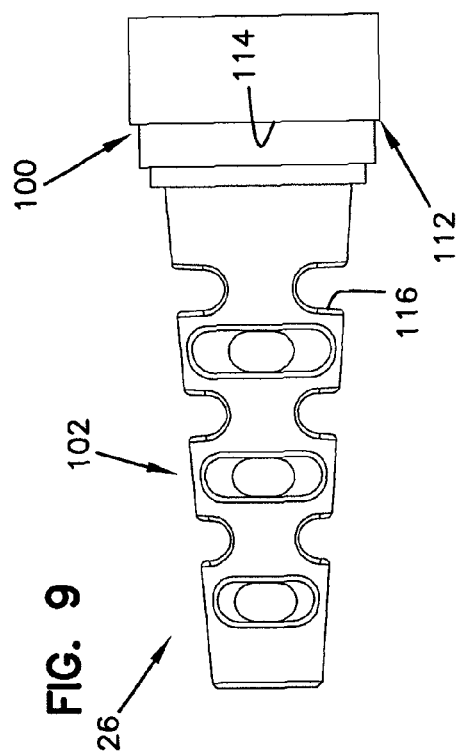
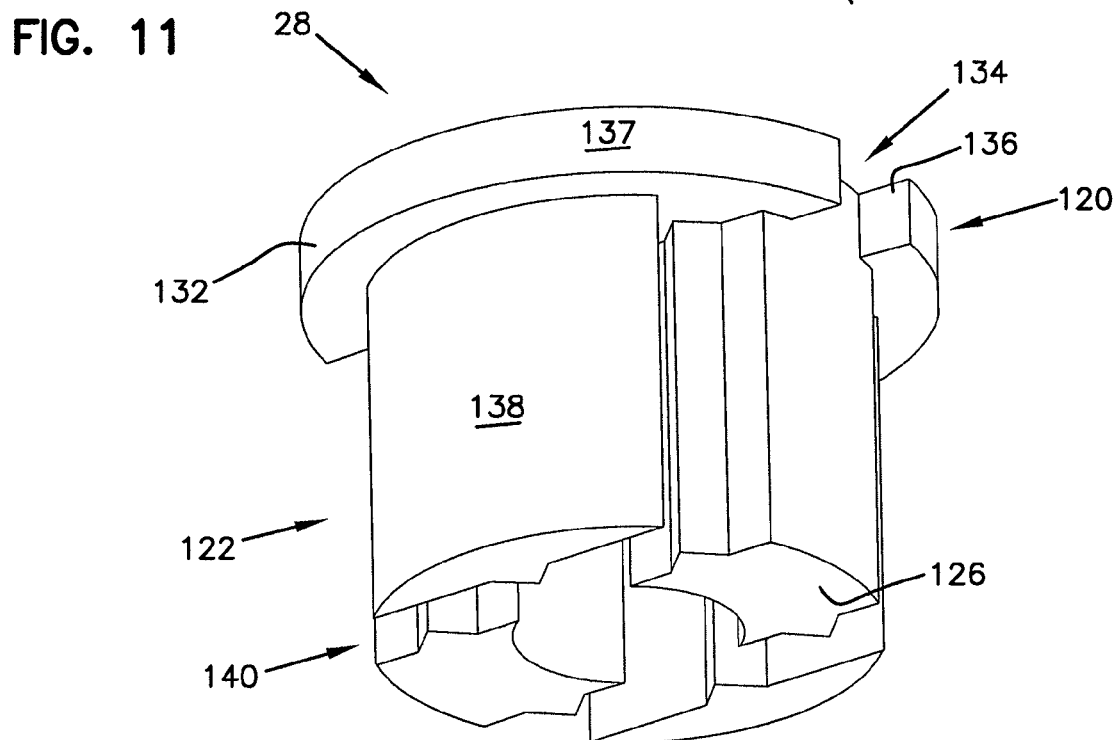
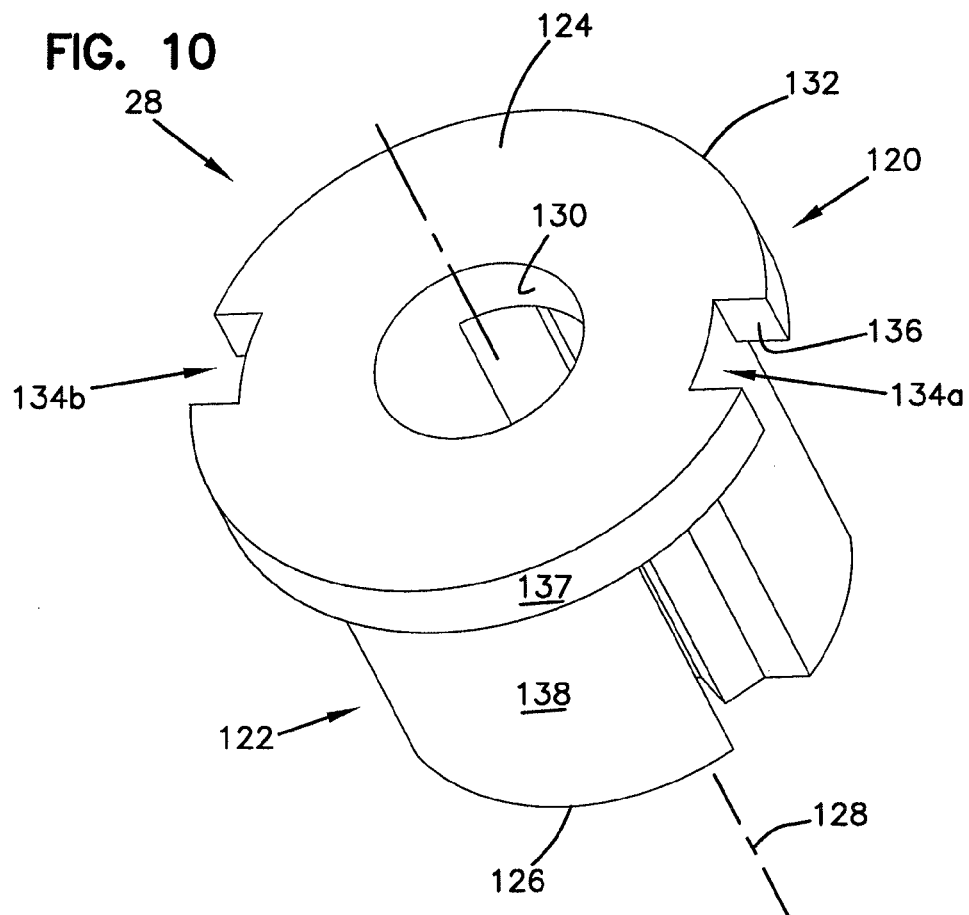


FIG. 9







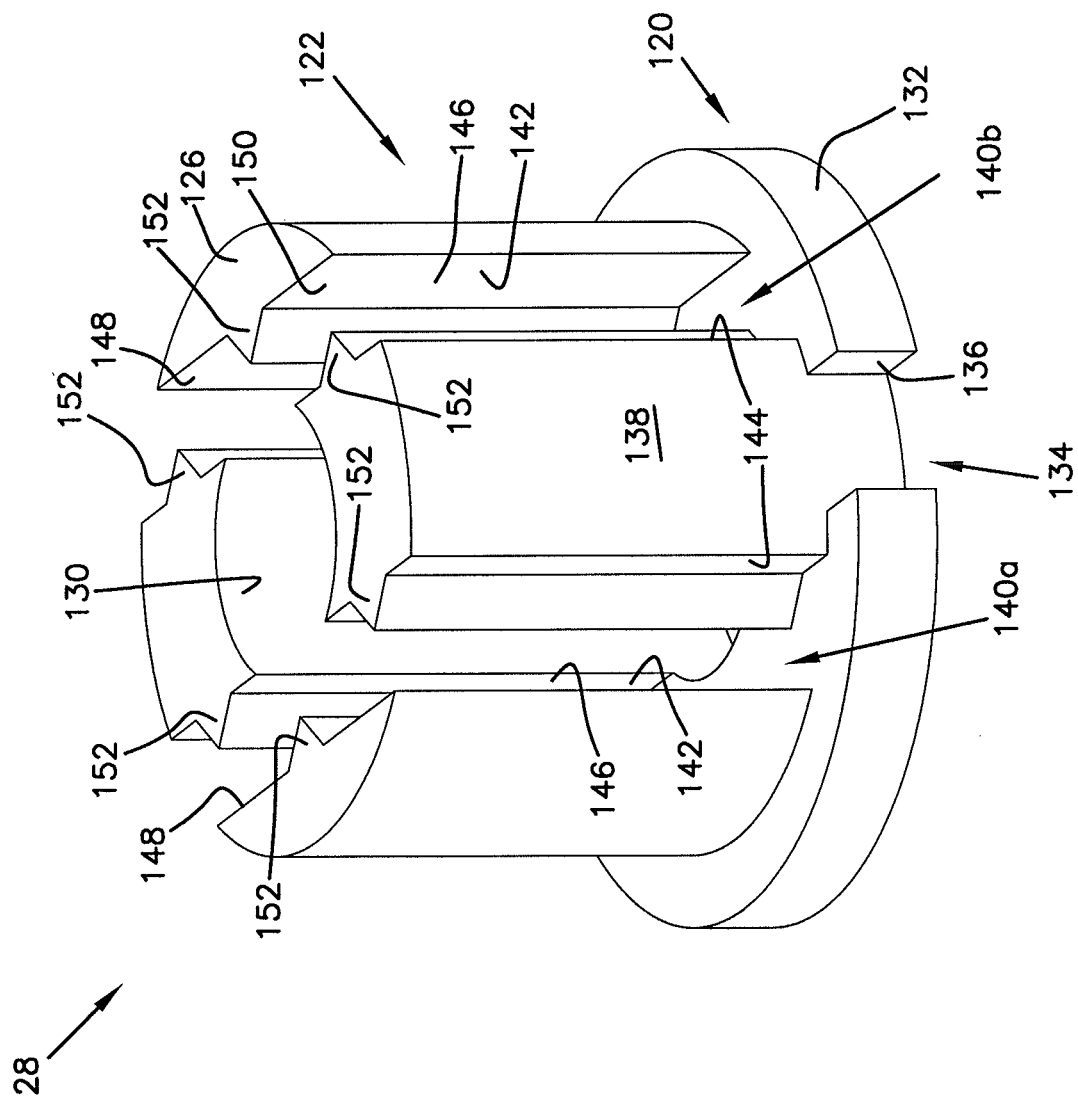


FIG. 12

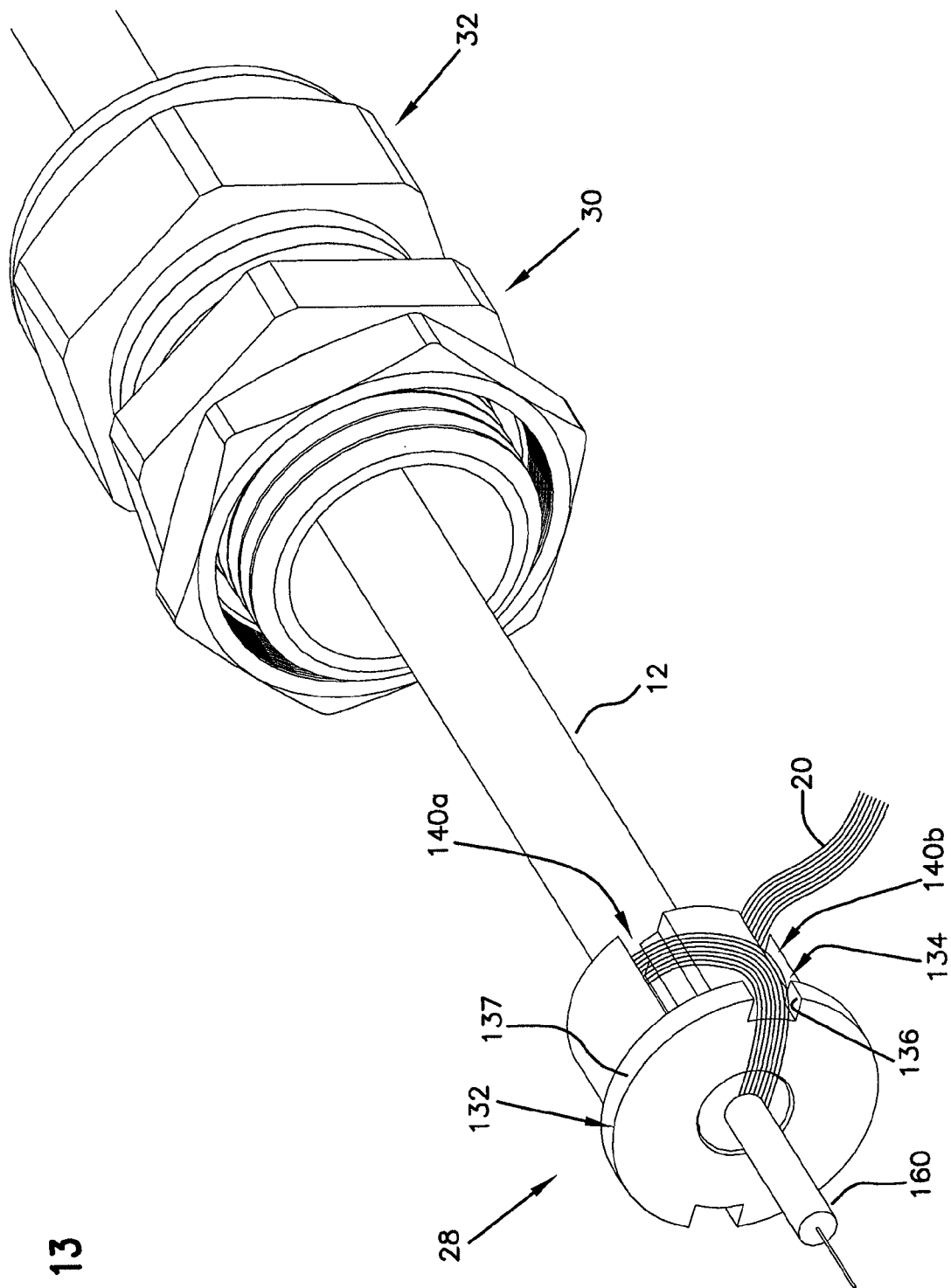


FIG. 13

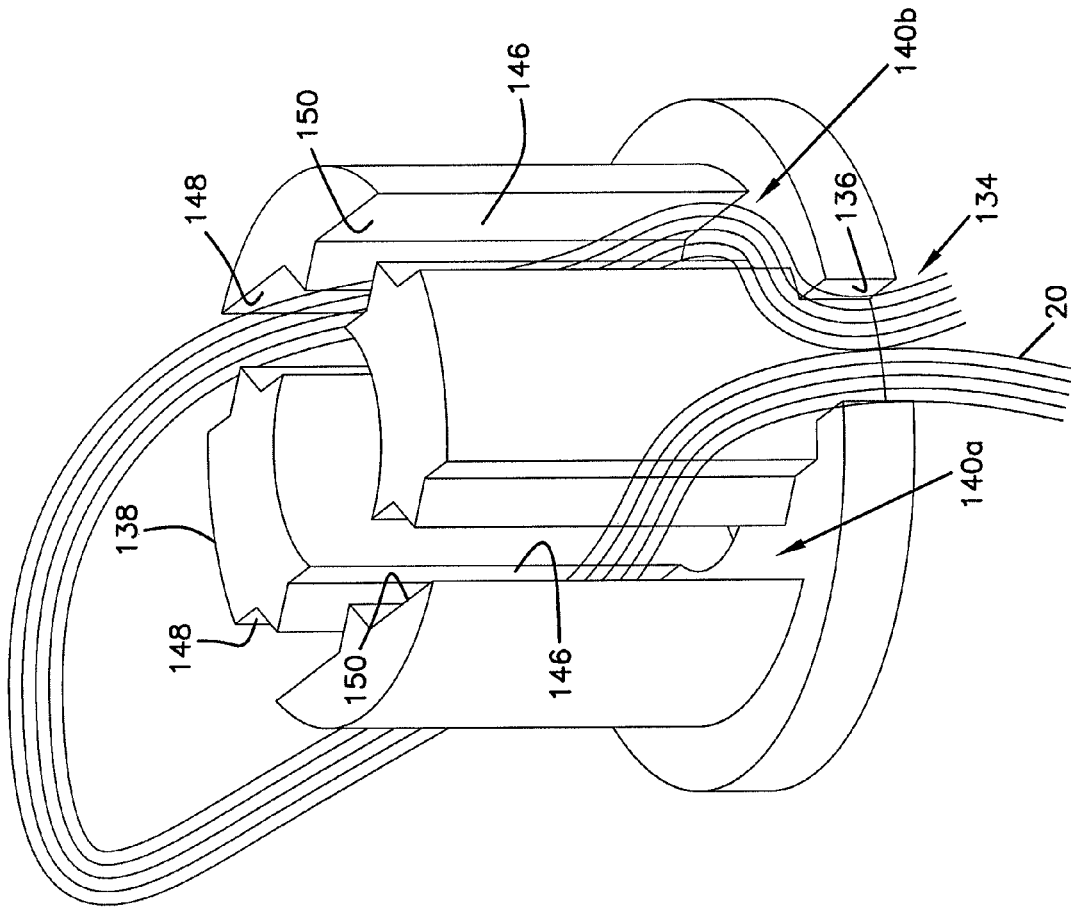


FIG. 14

FIG. 15

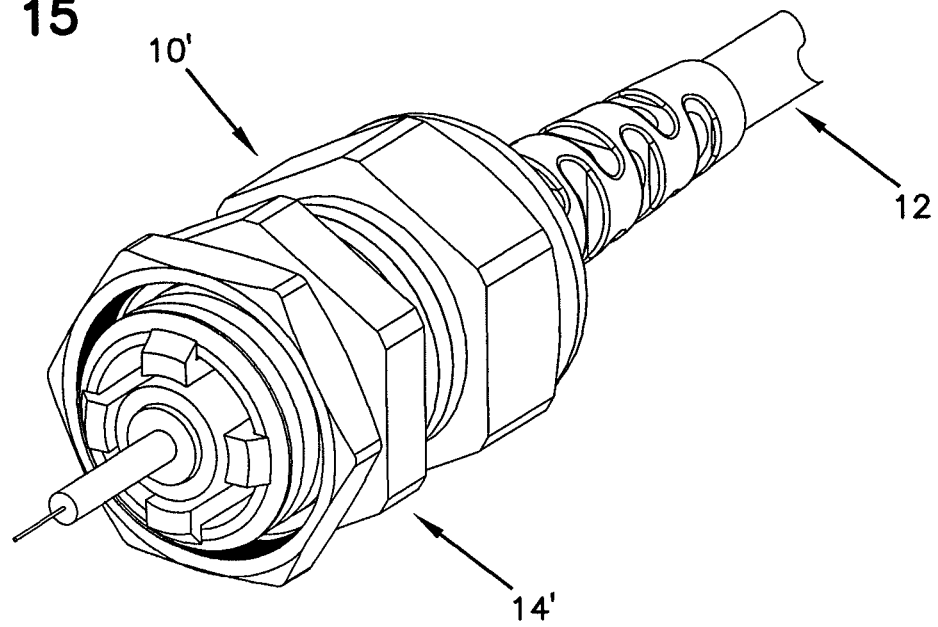
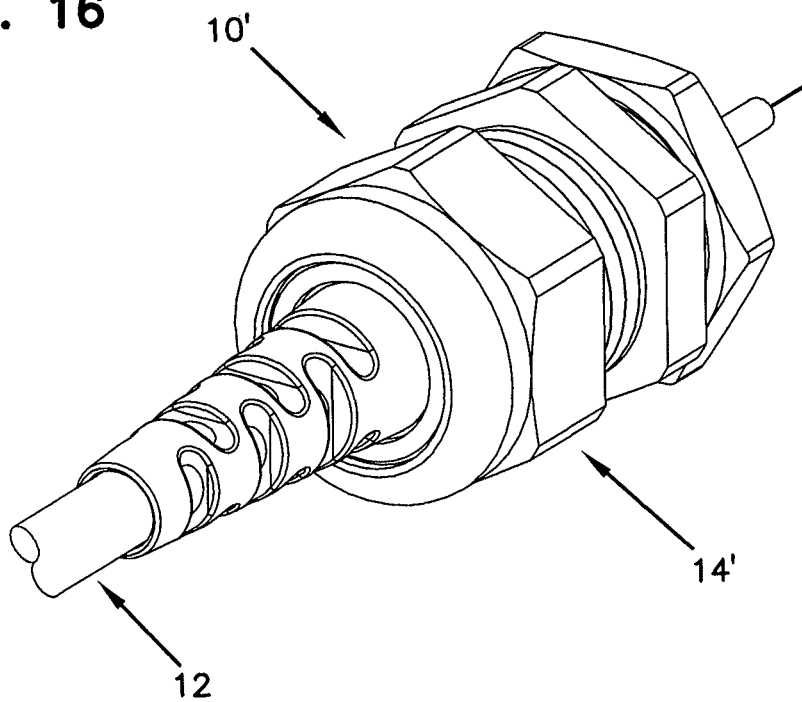


FIG. 16



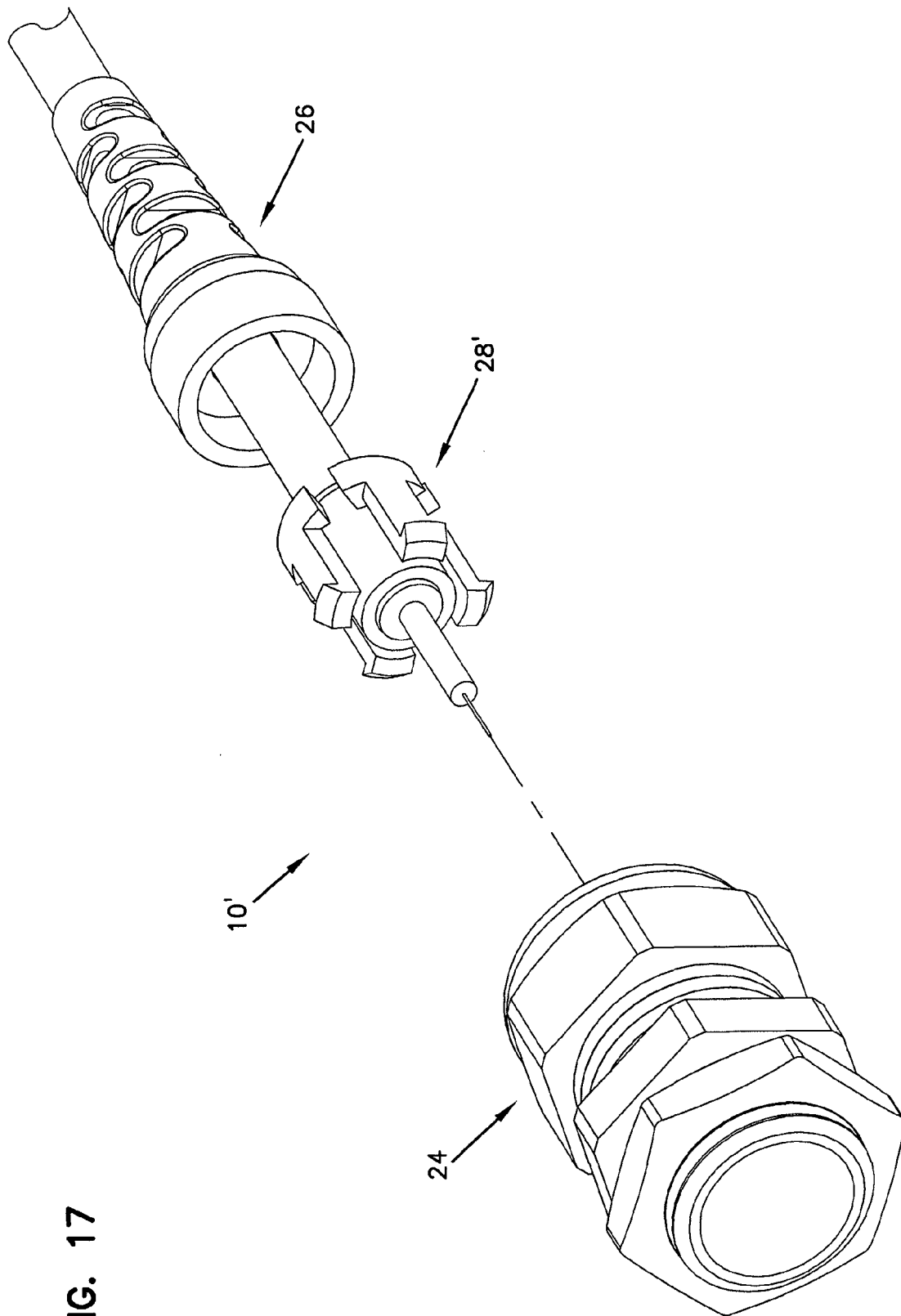
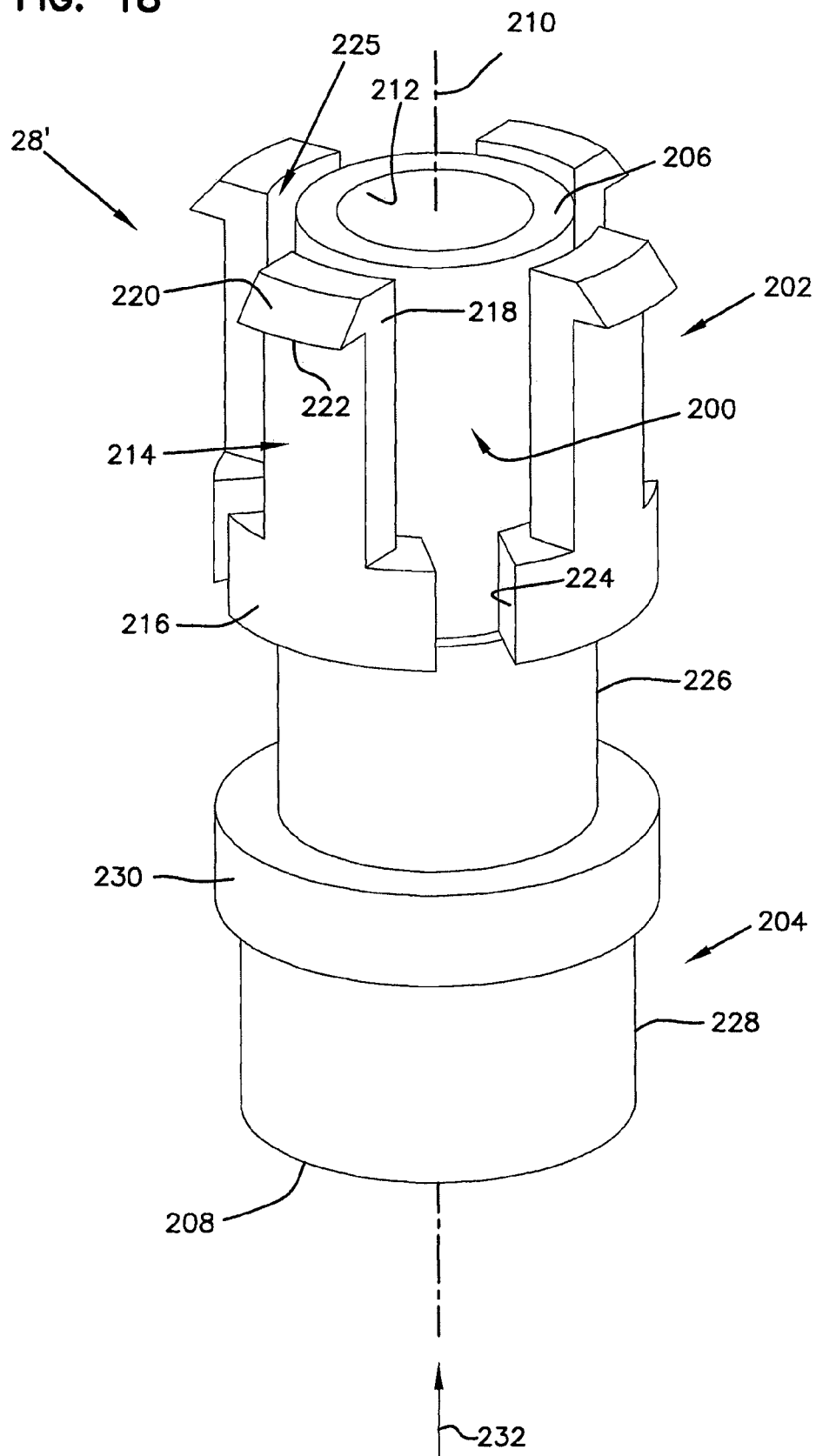
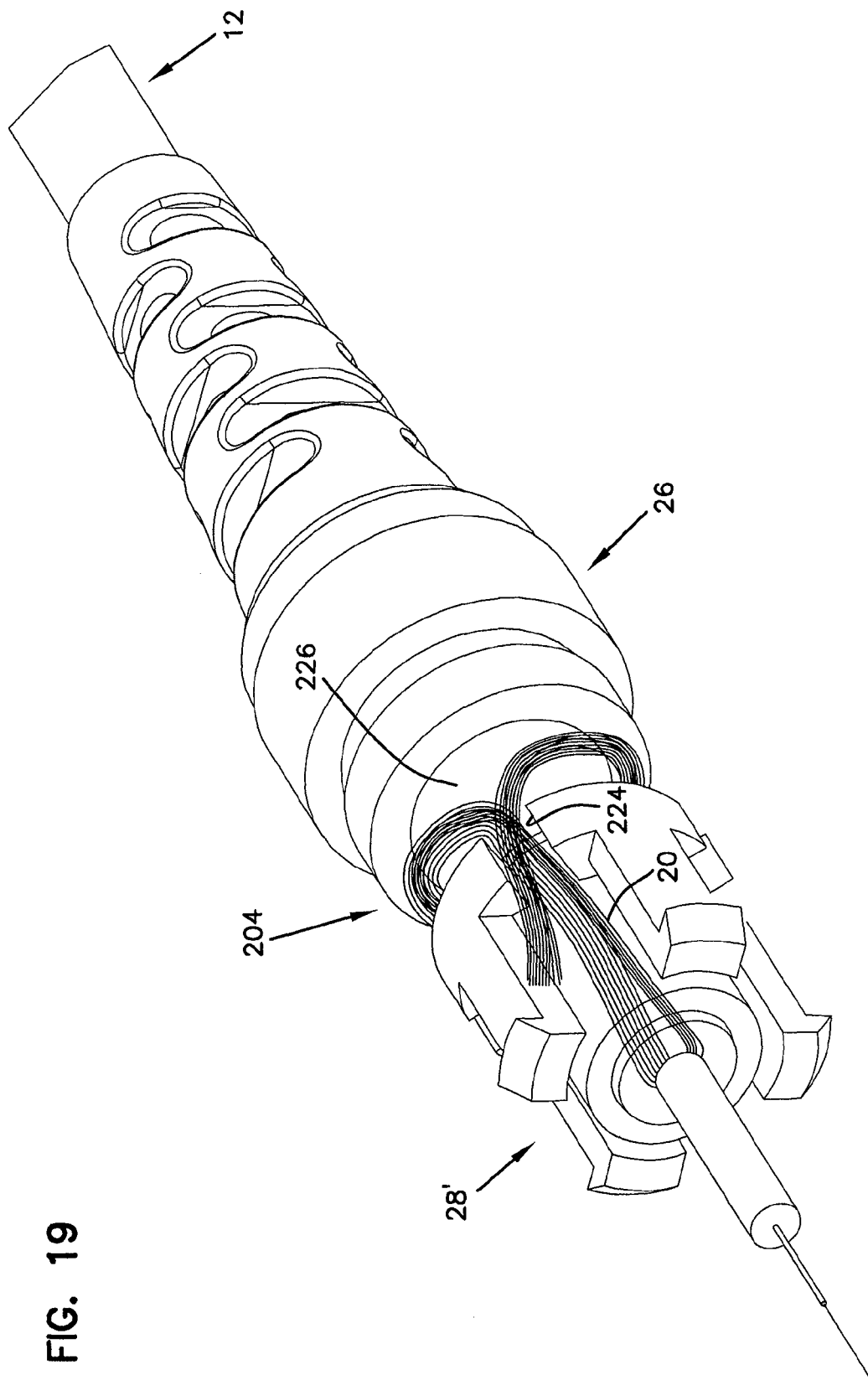


FIG. 17

FIG. 18





# FIBER OPTIC CABLE PASS-THRU FITTING WITH A CABLE RETENTION MEMBER FOR ROUTING STRENGTH MEMBERS

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is being filed on Mar. 4, 2010, as a PCT International Patent application in the name of ADC Telecommunications, Inc., a U.S. national corporation, applicant for the designation of all countries except the U.S., and Oscar Fernando Bran de Leon, a citizen of the U.S., and James J. Solheid, a citizen of the U.S., applicants for the designation of the U.S. only, and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/158,212 filed on Mar. 6, 2009.

## BACKGROUND

Fiber optic enclosures can be used in fiber optic networks to provide an access location for subscribers to a main fiber optic cable. These fiber optic enclosures typically include connection ports at which fiber optic connectors of a subscriber cable can be engaged to established fiber optic connectivity for a given subscriber location.

In some instances, however, the subscriber cable does not include fiber optic connectors. In some instances, the subscriber cable is spliced to the fiber optic cables within the fiber optic enclosure. Therefore, it is desirable to have a fitting that can mount to the fiber optic enclosure at the connection ports and allow the subscriber cable to pass through the fitting to the interior of the fiber optic enclosure.

## SUMMARY

An aspect of the present disclosure relates to a cable pass-thru assembly. The cable pass-thru assembly includes a cable pass-thru fitting that is adapted to secure a portion of a strength member of a fiber optic cable to the cable pass-thru fitting as an optical fiber of the fiber optic cable passes through the cable pass-thru fitting.

An aspect of the present disclosure relates to a cable pass-thru assembly. The cable pass-thru assembly includes a fiber optic cable and a cable pass-thru fitting. The fiber optic cable includes an optical fiber and a strength member. The cable pass-thru fitting is adapted to receive at least a portion of the fiber optic cable. The cable pass-thru fitting includes a fitting assembly having a body defining a thru-bore that extends through the body. The thru-bore includes a tapered portion. The cable pass-thru fitting further includes a cable retention member adapted for engagement with the tapered portion of the body. The cable retention member defines a plurality of through which the strength member of the fiber optic cable is routed. The plurality of grooves is adapted to secure the strength member when the cable retention member is inserted into the thru-bore.

Another aspect of the present disclosure relates to a cable pass-thru assembly. The cable pass-thru assembly includes a fiber optic cable and a cable pass-thru fitting. The fiber optic cable has an optical fiber and a strength member. The cable pass-thru fitting is adapted to receive at least a portion of the fiber optic cable. The cable pass-thru fitting includes a fitting assembly and a cable retention member. The fitting assembly has a body defining a thru-bore that extends through the body. The thru-bore includes a tapered portion. The cable retention member includes a body portion having a plurality of resilient protrusions that is adapted for engagement with the body of the fitting assembly. The strength member of the fiber optic

cable is secured between the cable retention member and the body when the cable retention member is inserted into the thru-bore.

Another aspect of the present disclosure relates to a method for installing a fiber optic cable in a cable pass-thru fitting. The method includes providing a cable pass-thru fitting having a fitting assembly and a cable retention assembly. An end of a fiber optic cable is passed through a thru-bore of a body of the fitting assembly and through a bore of the cable retention member. A strength member of the fiber optic cable is routed around a portion of the cable retention member. The cable retention member and the fitting assembly are engaged.

A variety of additional aspects will be set forth in the description that follows. These aspects can relate to individual features and to combinations of features. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the broad concepts upon which the embodiments disclosed herein are based.

## DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a cable pass-thru assembly having exemplary features of aspects in accordance with the principles of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a rear perspective view of the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a schematic representation of a fiber optic cable suitable for use with the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a partial cross-sectional view of a body of a cable pass-thru fitting assembly suitable for use with the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is a partial cross-sectional view of a cap member of a cable pass-thru fitting assembly suitable for use with the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a seal member suitable for use with the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is a rear perspective view of the seal member of FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a side view of the seal member of FIG. 7.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a cable retention member suitable for use with the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 1.

FIG. 11 is an alternate perspective view of the cable retention member of FIG. 10.

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a second end portion of the cable retention member of FIG. 10.

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an exemplary routing scheme for routing a strength member of a fiber optic cable through the cable retention member of FIG. 10.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of an exemplary routing scheme for routing a strength member of a fiber optic cable through the second end portion of the cable retention member of FIG. 10.

FIG. 15 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a cable pass-thru assembly.

FIG. 16 is a rear perspective view of the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 15.

FIG. 17 is an exploded perspective view of the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 15.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a cable retention member suitable for use with the cable pass-thru assembly of FIG. 15.



FIG. 19 is a perspective view of an exemplary routing scheme for routing a strength member of a fiber optic cable through the cable retention member of FIG. 15.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the exemplary aspects of the present disclosure that are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like structure.

Referring now to FIGS. 1 and 2, a cable pass-thru assembly, generally designated 10, is shown. The cable pass-thru assembly 10 includes a fiber optic cable, generally designated 12, and a cable pass-thru fitting, generally designated 14.

Referring now to FIG. 3, an exemplary fiber optic cable 12 that is suitable for use with the cable pass-thru fitting 14 is shown. The fiber optic cable 12 includes at least one optical fiber 16, a buffer layer 18 surrounding the optical fiber 16, a strength member 20, and an outer jacket 22.

The strength member 20 is adapted to inhibit axial tensile loading from being applied to the optical fiber 16. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the strength member 20 extends the length of the fiber optic cable 12 and is disposed in a generally longitudinal direction along the fiber optic cable 12 between the buffer layer 18 and the outer jacket 22. The strength layer 20 can include yarns, fibers, threads, tapes, films, epoxies, filaments or other structures. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the strength layer 20 includes a plurality of aramid yarns.

Referring now to FIG. 4, the cable pass-thru fitting 14 is shown. The cable pass-thru fitting 14 includes a fitting assembly 24, a seal member 26, and a cable retention member 28.

Referring now to FIGS. 4-6, the fitting assembly 24 of the cable pass-thru fitting 14 is shown. The fitting assembly 24 includes a body 30, a cap member 32, and a retainer member 34.

The body 30 includes a first axial end portion 36 and an oppositely disposed second axial end portion 38. The first axial end portion 36 includes a first end surface 40 while the second axial end portion 38 includes a second end surface 42. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the first and second end surfaces 40, 42 are generally perpendicular to a central longitudinal axis 44 (shown as a dashed line in FIG. 5) of the fitting assembly 24.

The body 30 defines a thru-bore 46 that is adapted to receive the fiber optic cable 12. The thru-bore 46 extends from the first end surface 40 of the first axial end portion 36 of the body 30 to the second end surface 42 of the second axial end portion 38 along the central longitudinal axis 44. The thru-bore 46 includes a tapered portion 48 disposed in the second axial end portion 38. The tapered portion 48 flares outwardly with respect to a cable insertion direction 50 (shown as an arrow in FIG. 5) that is directed from the first axial end portion 36 to the second axial end portion 38.

The first axial end portion 36 of the body 30 includes a plurality of resilient projections 52 that extend in an axial direction and a plurality of slots 54 alternating with the plurality of resilient projections 52. Each of the plurality of resilient projections 52 includes a base end 56 and an oppositely disposed free end 58. The base end 56 is engaged with the first axial end portion 36 of the body 30. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the base end 56 is integral with the first axial end portion 36.

The free end 58 includes a tab 60 that projects radially inward toward the central longitudinal axis 44 of the fitting assembly 24. The tab 60 includes a tapered surface 62 that

tapers inwardly with respect to the insertion direction 50. The tab 60 further includes a lip 64 that faces toward the second axial end portion 38.

The first axial end portion 36 of the body 30 defines an annular channel 66 disposed in the thru-bore 46. The annular channel 66 opens toward the first axial end portion 36.

The body 30 includes a collar 68 disposed between the first and second axial end portions 36, 38. The collar 68 extends outward in a radial direction from an outer surface 70 of the body 30. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the collar 68 is hexagonal in shape.

The outer surface 70 of the body 30 includes a first plurality of external threads 72 disposed at the first axial end portion 36 and a second plurality of external threads 74 disposed at the second axial end portion 38. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the first plurality of external threads 72 extends from the collar 68 to the base end 56 of the plurality of resilient projections 52 while the second plurality of external threads 74 extends from the collar 68 to the second end surface 42.

Referring now to FIG. 6, the cap member 32 is shown. The cap member 32 is adapted for engagement with the first axial end portion 36 of the body 30. The cap member 32 includes a first end 80 and an oppositely disposed second end 82 and defines an inner bore 84 that extends through the first and second ends 80, 82.

The inner bore 84 is adapted to receive the fiber optic cable 12. The inner bore 84 includes a plurality of internal threads 86 disposed at the first end 80. The plurality of internal threads 86 is adapted to engage the first plurality of external threads 72 on the first axial end portion 36 of the body 30.

In one aspect of the present disclosure, an inner diameter of the inner bore 84 at the first end 80 is greater than an inner diameter of the inner bore 84 at the second end 82. This difference between the inner diameters of the first and second ends 80, 82 of the inner bore 84 forms a shoulder 88 in the inner bore 84 near the second end 82 of the cap member 32. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the shoulder 88 includes an inclined surface 90 that tapers outwardly in the insertion direction. The inclined surface 90 of the shoulder 88 is adapted for engagement with the free ends 58 of the plurality of resilient projections 52 of the body 30. As will be described in greater detail subsequently, as the inclined surface 90 of the shoulder 88 engages the free ends 58 of the plurality of resilient projections 52 of the body 30, the free ends 58 flex inwardly toward the central longitudinal axis 44 of the fitting assembly 24.

Referring now to FIG. 4, the retainer member 34 is shown. The retainer member 34 defines a hole 92 that extends through the retainer member 34 in an axial direction. The hole 92 includes a plurality of internal threads 94. The plurality of internal threads 94 is adapted for engagement with the second plurality of external threads 74 of the second axial end portion 38 of the body 30.

Referring now to FIGS. 7-9, the seal member 26 is shown. The seal member 26 includes a first end 100, an oppositely disposed second end 102 and an exterior surface 104. The seal member 26 defines a bore 106 that extends through the first and second ends 100, 102. The bore 106 is adapted to receive a fiber optic cable 12.

The first end 100 of the seal member 26 includes an annular wall 108. The annular wall 108 is generally cylindrical in shape. At least a portion of the annular wall 108 is adapted for receipt in the annular channel 66 of the thru-bore 46 of the first axial end portion 36 of the body 30. The annular wall 108 includes an interior surface 110 that defines a counter bore 111.

5

The exterior surface 104 of the first end 100 includes a rim portion 112. The rim portion 112 includes a rim surface 114 that faces in a direction toward the second end 102 of the seal member 26. The rim surface 114 is adapted for abutment with the lips 64 of the tabs 60 of the free ends 58 of the plurality of resilient projections 52 of the body 30, when the annular wall 108 is disposed in the annular channel 66 of the body 30. With the annular wall 108 disposed in the annular channel 66 of the body 30, the seal member 26 is axially captured between the annular channel 66 of the body 30 and the lips 64 of the plurality of resilient projections 52.

The exterior surface 104 of the second end 102 of the seal member 26 tapers inwardly as the exterior surface 104 extends from the first end 100 to the second end 102. The exterior surface 104 of the second end 102 includes a plurality of recesses 116 that are adapted to allow the second end 102 of the seal member 26 to flex without damaging the fiber optic cable 12.

Referring now to FIGS. 10-12, the cable retention member 28 is shown. The cable retention member 28 is generally cylindrical in shape. The cable retention member 28 includes a first end portion 120 and an oppositely disposed second end portion 122. The first end portion 120 includes a first end face 124 while the second end portion 122 includes a second end face 126. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the first and second end faces 124, 126 are generally perpendicular to a longitudinal axis 128 that extends through the center of the first and second end portions 120, 122.

The cable retention member 28 defines a bore 130 that extends through the first and second end portions 120, 122 and that is aligned with the longitudinal axis 128. The bore 130 is adapted to receive the fiber optic cable 12.

The first end portion 120 defines includes a flange 132 that extends outwardly in a radial direction from the central longitudinal axis 44. The flange 132 defines a plurality of slots 134 having openings 136 in a perimeter 137 of the flange 132. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the flange 132 defines a first slot 134a and an oppositely disposed second slot 134b.

The second end portion 122 extends outwardly in an axial direction from the first end portion 120 along the longitudinal axis 128. The second end portion 122 is adapted for insertion into the tapered portion 48 of the thru-bore 46 of the second axial end portion 38 of the body 30. The second end portion 122 includes an outer surface 138 that extends from the second end face 126 of the second end portion 122 to the flange 132 of the first end portion 120.

The second end portion 122 defines a plurality of grooves 140. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the second end portion 122 defines a first groove 140a and a second groove 140b. The first and second grooves 140a, 140b extend across the second end portion 122 in a direction that is generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 128 such that the first and second grooves 140a, 140b form geometric chords on the second end face 126 of the second end portion 122. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the first and second grooves 140a, 140b are offset from the longitudinal axis 128. In another aspect of the present disclosure, the first and second grooves 140a, 140b intersect the bore 130.

Each of the first and second grooves 140a, 140b includes a first sidewall 142, an oppositely disposed second sidewall 144, a first side opening 146 in the outer surface 138 of the second end portion 122, a second side opening 148 in the outer surface 138, and a third opening 150 in the second end face 126 of the second end portion 122. In one aspect of the present disclosure, each of the first and second grooves 140a, 140b extends from the third opening 150 to the first end portion 120.

6

Each of the first and second grooves 140a, 140b includes a plurality of retention projections 152. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the retention projections 152 are disposed on the first and second sidewalls 142, 144 of the first and second grooves 140a, 140b. The retention projections 152 project into the first and second grooves 140a, 140b from the first and second sidewalls 142, 144. In one aspect of the present disclosure, each of the retention projections 152 tapers inwardly to a retention edge as the retention projections 152 project into the first and second grooves 140a, 140b.

Referring now to FIGS. 13 and 14, the assembly of the cable pass-thru assembly 10 will be described. An end 160 of the fiber optic cable 12 is passed through the inner bore 84 of the cap member 32, the bore 106 of the seal member 26, the thru-bore 46 of the body 30, and the bore 130 of the cable retention member 28. A portion of the annular wall 106 of the first end 100 of the seal member 26 is inserted into the annular channel 66 of the thru-bore 46 of the first axial end portion 40 of the body 30 such that the annular wall 106 is axially captured between the annular channel 66 and the lip 64 of the plurality of resilient projections 52.

With the fiber optic cable 12 disposed in the bore 130 of the cable retention member 28, the strength member 20 of the fiber optic cable 12 is routed through one of the openings 136 of the slots 134 in the perimeter 137 of the flange 132 of the cable retention member 28. The strength member 20 is inserted into the first groove 140a through the first side opening 146 and the third opening 150 in the second end portion 122 of the cable retention member 28. The strength member 20 exits the first groove 140a through the second side opening 148 and is routed across a portion of the outer surface 138 between the first and second grooves 140a, 140b. The strength member 20 is then routed into the second groove 140b through the second side opening 148 and the third opening 152 of the second groove 140b. The strength member 20 exits the second groove 140a through the first side opening 148.

With the strength member 20 routed through the first and second grooves 140a, 140b, the cable retention member 28 is inserted into the tapered portion 48 of the second axial end portion 38 of the body 30 in a direction opposite the cable insertion direction 50. As the cable retention member 28 is pressed into the tapered portion 48 of the second axial end portion 38, the outer surface 138 of the second end portion 122 contacts the tapered portion 48. As the second end portion 102 of the cable retention member 28 is pressed into the tapered portion 48 of the body 30, the contact between the outer surface 138 of the second end portion 122 and the tapered portion 48 of the body 30 causes the second end portion 122 to flex inward toward the longitudinal axis 128 of the cable retention member 28. As the second end portion 122 flexes inward, the width of each of the first and second grooves 140a, 140b decreases. As the width decreases, the retention projections 152 are pressed against the strength member 20 disposed in the first and second grooves 140a, 140b.

The second end portion 122 of the cable retention member 28 is inserted into the tapered portion 48 of the body 30 until the flange 132 abuts the second end surface 42 of the second axial end portion 38 of the body 30. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the portion of the strength member 20 that is routed across the outer surface 138 of the cable retention member 28 between the first and second grooves 140a, 140b is compressed between the flange 132 of the cable retention member 28 and the second end surface 42 of the second axial end portion 38 of the body 30.

With the cable retention member **28** disposed in the body **30**, the cap member **32** is engaged to the first end portion **36** of the body **30**. As the cap member **32** is tightened, the inclined surface **90** of the shoulder **88** engages the free ends **58** of the plurality of resilient projections **52** of the body **30**. As the cap member **32** is advanced onto the first end portion **36** of the body **30**, the free ends **58** of the plurality of resilient projections **52** flex inwardly toward the central longitudinal axis **44** of the cable pass-thru fitting **14**. As the plurality of projections **52** flex inwardly, the free ends **58** compress the annular wall **106** of the seal member **26** around the fiber optic cable **12** to seal the interface between the fiber optic cable **12** and the seal member **26**.

The fiber optic cable **12** is axially retained in the cable pass-thru fitting **14** by the engagement between the strength member **20**, the cable retention member **28** and the body **30**. With the strength member **20** disposed in the first and second grooves **140a**, **140b** of the cable retention member **28**, a pull-out force applied to the fiber optic cable **12** in a direction opposite the cable insertion direction **50** is transferred to the cable pass-thru fitting **14** through the engagement between the strength member **20**, the cable retention member **28** and the body **30**. This force transfer prevents the pull-out force from acting directly on the optical fiber **16** of the fiber optic cable and potentially damaging the optical fiber **16**.

In one aspect of the present disclosure, the fiber optic cable **12** is at least partially retained in the cable pass-thru fitting **14** by the disposition of the strength member **20** of the fiber optic cable in the first and second grooves **140a**, **140b**. As the first and second grooves **140a**, **140b** compress during assembly into the body **30**, the friction between the first and second grooves **140a**, **140b** and the strength member **20** transfers the pull-out force applied to the fiber optic cable **12** to the cable pass-through fitting **14**.

In another aspect of the present disclosure, the fiber optic cable **12** is at least partially retained in the cable pass-thru fitting **14** by the disposition of the strength member **20** between the flange **132** of the cable retention member **28** and the second end face **42** of the body **30**. The friction between the strength member **20** and the flange **132** and second end face **42** transfers the pull-out force applied to the fiber optic cable **12** to the cable pass-through fitting **14**.

Referring now to FIGS. **15-17**, an alternate embodiment of a cable pass-thru assembly **10'** is shown. The cable pass-thru assembly **10'** includes the fiber optic cable **12** and an alternate embodiment of the cable pass-thru fitting **14'**. The cable pass-thru fitting **14'** includes the fitting assembly **24**, the seal member **26**, and an alternate embodiment of a cable retention member **28'**.

Referring now to FIG. **18**, the cable retention member **28'** is shown. The cable retention member **28'** includes a body portion **200** having a first end portion **202** and an oppositely disposed second end portion **204**. The body portion **200** includes a first end face **206** disposed at the first end portion **202** and a second end face **208** disposed at the second end portion **204**. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the first and second end faces **206**, **208** are generally perpendicular to a longitudinal axis **210** that extends through the center of the first and second end portions **202**, **204**.

The cable retention member **28'** defines a bore **212** that extends through the first and second end portions **202**, **204**. The bore **212** is aligned with the longitudinal axis **210** and is adapted to receive the fiber optic cable **12**.

The first end portion **202** includes a plurality of resilient protrusions **214**. The plurality of resilient protrusions **214** is disposed about the longitudinal axis **210**. In one aspect of the present disclosure, there are four resilient protrusions **214**.

Each of the plurality of resilient protrusions **214** includes a base end **216** and an oppositely disposed free end **218**. The base end **216** is engaged with the first end portion **202** of the body portion **200**. The free end **218** extends outwardly from the base end **216** in a direction that is generally parallel with the longitudinal axis **210**.

Each of the free ends **218** of the plurality of resilient protrusions **214** includes a tab **220**. The tab **220** extends outwardly from the free end **218** in a direction that is radially outward from the longitudinal axis **210**. The tab **220** includes a lip **222** that is adapted for abutment with the second end surface **42** of the second axial end portion **38** of the body **30**.

The base ends **216** of the plurality of resilient protrusions **214** define a plurality of pass-thru slots **224**. The plurality of pass-thru slots **224** is disposed between adjacent resilient protrusions **214**. In one aspect of the present disclosure, there are four pass-thru slots **224**, with one pass-thru slot **224** disposed between adjacent resilient protrusions **214**.

The plurality of resilient protrusions **214** and the first end portion **202** of the body portion **200** cooperate to define an annular space **225**. The annular space **225** is disposed between the free ends **218** of the plurality of resilient protrusions **214** and the first end portion **202** of the body portion **200**. The annular space **225** allows the resilient protrusions **214** to flex inwardly toward the longitudinal axis **210** as the cable retention member **28'** is inserted into the body **30**.

The second end portion **204** of the body portion **200** includes an inner portion **226**, an outer portion **228** and a collar **230** disposed between the inner and outer portions **226**, **228**. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the inner portion **226** has an outer diameter that is slightly smaller than an outer diameter of the outer portion **228**. In one aspect of the present disclosure, at least a portion of the outer portion **228** is adapted for receipt in the counter bore **111** of the seal member **26**.

Referring now to FIGS. **5, 6** and **17-19**, the insertion of the fiber optic cable **12** into the cable retention member **28'** will be described. The fiber optic cable **12** is inserted through the bore **212** of the cable retention member **28'** in a cable insertion direction **232** (shown as an arrow in FIG. **18**). The strength member **20** of the fiber optic cable **12** is routed through a first pass-thru slot **224** in a direction opposite the cable insertion direction **232**. The strength member **20** is then wrapped around the inner portion **226** of the second end portion **204** of the cable retention member **28'**. The strength member is then directed through a second pass-thru slot **224** in the cable insertion direction **230**. In one aspect of the present disclosure, the first and second pass-thru slots **224** are the same pass-thru slot **224**.

With the strength member **20** disposed around the inner portion **226** of the second end portion **204** of the cable retention member **28'**, the cable retention member **28'** is inserted into the body **30**. As the cable retention member **28'** is inserted into the body **30**, the strength member **20** is compressed between the tapered portion **48** of the thru-bore **46** of the second end portion **38** and the inner portion **226** of the cable retention member **28'**.

In an alternate embodiment, the strength member **20** is further wrapped around the first end portion **202** of the body portion **200** such that the strength member **20** is disposed in the annular space **225**. As the cable retention member **28'** is inserted in the body **30**, the strength member **20** is compressed between the tapered portion **48** of the body **30** and the inner portion **226** of the cable retention member **28'** as well as between the free ends **218** of the plurality of resilient protrusions **214** and the first end portion **202** of the body portion **200**.

The fiber optic cable **12** is axially retained in the cable pass-thru fitting **14** by the engagement between the strength member **20**, the cable retention member **28'** and the body **30**. With the strength member **20** wrapped around the inner portion **226** of the cable retention member **28'**, a pull-out force 5 applied to the fiber optic cable **12** in a direction opposite the cable insertion direction **230** is transferred to the cable pass-thru fitting **14** through the engagement between the strength member **20**, the cable retention member **28'** and the body **30**. This force transfer prevents the pull-out force from acting 10 directly on the optical fiber **16** of the fiber optic cable and potentially damaging the optical fiber **16**.

Various modifications and alterations of this disclosure will become apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of this disclosure, and it 15 should be understood that the scope of this disclosure is not to be unduly limited to the illustrative embodiments set forth herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A cable pass-thru assembly comprising:

a fiber optic cable having an optical fiber and a strength member;

a cable pass-thru fitting adapted to receive at least a portion of the fiber optic cable, the cable pass-thru fitting including:

a fitting assembly having a body defining a thru-bore that extends through the body, the body including a first axial end portion and an oppositely disposed second axial end portion, the first axial end portion of the body including a plurality of resilient projections extending in an axial direction, each of the plurality of resilient projections including a base end and an oppositely disposed free end, the base end being engaged with the first axial end portion of the body, the thru-bore including a tapered portion;

a cable retention member adapted for engagement with the tapered portion of the body, the cable retention member includes:

a first end portion;

a second end portion opposite the first end portion, the cable retention member defining a bore that extends through the first and second end portions,

a flange disposed at the first end portion that extends outwardly in a radial direction from a central longitudinal axis of the cable retention member, the flange defining first and second notches in a perimeter of the flange;

the second end portion including at least four legs extending from the flange along the central longitudinal axis, wherein each of the at least four legs have a free end opposite the flange;

the at least four legs of the cable retention member defining a plurality of grooves extending in a direction along the central longitudinal axis from the flange to the free end of the at least four legs, the plurality of grooves forming geometric chords at the free end, wherein the plurality of grooves are generally parallel to the at least four legs and offset from the first and second notches, wherein the strength member of the fiber optic cable is routed through the plurality of grooves, the grooves being adapted to secure the strength member when the cable retention member is inserted into the thru-bore.

2. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 1, wherein each groove includes a retention projection that projects into the groove.

3. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 2, wherein the retention projection tapers inwardly to a retention edge as the retention projection projects into the groove.

4. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 2, wherein each groove includes a plurality of retention projections that projects into the groove.

5. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 2, wherein the retention projection is disposed on sidewalls of the plurality of grooves.

6. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 1, wherein the second notch is oppositely disposed from the first notch.

7. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 1, wherein the strength member is selected from a group consisting of yarns, fibers, threads, tapes, films, and filaments.

8. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 1, further comprising a sealing member that provides a seal about the fiber optic cable.

9. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 1, wherein the first end portion includes a first end face while the second end portion includes a second end face such that the first and second end faces are generally perpendicular to the central longitudinal axis that extends through a center of the first and second end portions.

10. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 9, wherein the second end portion includes an outer surface that extends from the second end face of the second end portion to the flange of the first end portion.

11. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 1, wherein the cable retention member is generally cylindrical in shape.

12. The cable pass-thru assembly of claim 1, wherein the plurality of grooves intersect the bore of the cable retention member.

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